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1. Large amounts of chemical munitions were stored on the grounds of the Buna factory in Lossa at the end of World War II. Part of the stores was sunk into the Baltic, and part was buried in water containers in Lossa. In late October 1952 the latter stores were being salvaged by the Russian Army, evidently for further use.
2. In early August 1952, work began on renovating and rebuilding the former Lichtenburg in Prestin/Elbe, Saxony-Anhalt. By early October, the roof had already been repaired, and interior repairs were underway. HO stocks stored in the building were to be removed, and refugees from the East who occupied in the building were to be evacuated. Source believed that the building was to be used as barracks for the East German armed forces.
3. In Dessau, Iushkinallee, a special VLB office was established in mid-September 1952. It was alleged that the office was to make preparations for the reconstruction of the former Junkers-Werke and other armament factories. In mid-September about 25 technicians were employed in the office.
4. In mid-October 1952, all 150 German employees of the Maschinenfabrik Imperial in Loissen, which has served as a tank repair shop since 1945/46, were fired. The vacancies caused by this action were filled by Russian Army personnel. The shop repaired about 10 to 12 T 34 tanks each week as well as assault guns. Among those tanks under repair were some on which a bear had been painted, evidently as a special designator. Most of the repaired tanks were loaded on to railroad cars and shipped off in the direction of Leipzig. In late August members of the Volkspolizei dressed in Russian tank corps uniforms with Volkspolizei hats were observed .
5. Feintuch-Fabrik Finsterwalde, which finished its contract for weaving and dying material for uniforms for the East German armed forces, received in October 1952 a new order for 35,000 square meters of material for uniforms for the Dienst fuer Deutschland.

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6. In late October 1952, 50 workers from East German steel mills were in Russia attending training courses. Upon their return on 1 December 1952, 50 more were to be sent to the school.
7. Johannes Brabant, a man from Pirna about 42 years old, was reported engaged in recruiting former engineers from the Junkers-Werke and other technicians for work in the planned East German aircraft industry. Brabant allegedly stated that an aircraft plant is to be constructed near Dresden.
8. The FDJ and the Polish Communist youth organization have allegedly come to an agreement whereby members of the East German labor service will be used in Polish and Polish-occupied German areas, primarily in Upper Silesia.
9. In late November, about 200 Chinese laborers arrived at Katowice. They were to work in the mines there. Other transports of Chinese workers were expected.

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